THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Amusements To-day.

Bijon Opera House—The Dime Novel,
Booth's Theatre—Nonic Crisis.

Bonnell's Hanceum—Brustway and 8th st.
Cosmopolitan Theatre—Old Shymatos.

Baly's Theatre—1-2-5.

Fifth Avenue Theatre—Islantic
Globe Dime Museum—218 Rowery.

Orand Opera Monve—Richelies. Mavorly's Theatre Sileria Madison Square Thentre Young Mrs. Winthrep.
Mible's Garden—The Corol as Brothers.
Inn Francisco Minstrela—Broadway and 29th et.
Handard Thentre—Micales. Thalla Theatre-Castles in the Air. Thentre Comique—Refortey's Inflation.
The Canino—The Queen's Lace Handker-life.
Temp Practor's Then tre—Variety.
Union Square Thentre—A Paristan Remarks

The Right to Sue States.

Wallack's Theatre—The Silver King. Windsor Theatre—The Long Strike.

The decisions just rendered by the Supreme Court in the State bond cases will probably lead to a renewal of the agitation recently begun in business circles in favor of amending the Constitution so as to give citizens the right to sue States in the Federal courts upon their repudiated obligations for the payment of money.

The wisdom of any such change in the fundamental law may well be doubted. Some able thinkers have believed that a civilized community would be better off without any laws for the collection of debts. Creditors would be more careful as to the honesty and responsibility of debtors. Where the aid of the law can be invoked. there is apt to be too much reliance upon the

efficacy of its operation. The power of the general Government would be greatly magnified by the proposed change in the Constitution. It is possible the armed forces of the United States might be required to enforce the mandate of a Pederal court in a suit brought by a bondholder against a State of the Union. Reputliation is indeed an evil and a shame, but we ought to hesitate long and consider well before attempting to cure it by the restoration of a power which the original States deemed intolerable, and forbade by the eleventh amend-

Many unseemly conflicts have accompanied attempts by the Federal tribunals to enforce the money obligations of such comparatively small communities as Western counties and towns, and to provoke such contests on the part of large and powerful States might be dangerous indeed to the harmony of the Union.

The Purity of Elections.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to preserve the purity of elections. It makes it a felony to receive or pay money for votes; it fines and imprisons offenders and deprives them of the right to vote or hold office for a term of years. Such a law may be right in theory, but would it be enforced?

We now have laws as stringent as this against illegal voting and bribery at elections. Statutes older than our present State Constitution make these offences misdemeanors, punishable by fine and imprisonment. In some cases illegal voting is now a felony, and punishable by incarceration in a State prison. An elector, if challenged, must make oath that he has not taken or given a bribe, or he loses his vote, and false swearing is perjury.

These are only samples of existing provisions in regard to elections. Taken as a whole they make a pretty strong net work of penal laws. Then, too, the statutes make It the duty of inspectors of elections, sheriffs, constables, and judges to inform against offenders. Grand Juries are enjoined to indict, and District Attorneys are required to prosecute, all infractions of the election laws on pain of being removed from office.

The difficulty with these statutes is that except on rare occasions they are a dead letter. Whether we have other election laws or not, what is most needed is that they be

Columbia College and Female Education.

The resolutions adopted by the trustees of Columbia College are not favorable to the coeducation of the sexes in the class rooms of that institution. It is possible, however, that the offer to examine and certify proficiency acquired elsewhere, and the hint touching the creation of a separate department, may lead in time to some arrangement by which the educational appliances of the college may be turned to account by female students in accordance with the plan pursued at the English universities.

We are told that President BARNARD voted against the first resolution, which peremptorily rejects the scheme of coeducation as it is carried out in some Western colleges We presume, however, that he and other advocates of the higher education for women would have been satisfied with the establishment of a separate department within the college for the reception of female students exclusively. In such circumstances young women would enjoy the same advantages as male undergraduates in respect of professorial and tutorial instruction and as regards examinations and certificates of merit. But it appears that the funds at the disposal of Columbia College, although they are currently supposed to be very large, are in reality inadequate to the creation of a separate female department, which would entail additional expenditure for instruction, and, perhaps, the construction of new buildings. The trustees, however, express a willingan institution in conjunction with the college, provided the funds needed for its foundation and maintenance shall be supplied by the partisans of the new movement.

the part of the trustees which ought to give offence to the advocates of woman's higher aducation. The latter are simply asked to demonstrate their sincerity, as those who tested the earnestness of their convictions. It would seem, indeed, that the trustees are better acquainted with what has actually been done at Cambridge and Oxford than are petent to discuss the subject, the part taken in versity authorities is relatively insignificant. the lectures given by the so-called university professors being as a rule very meagrely attended. Many a man, indeed, has taken the highest honors without ever being present at such a lecture. In a word, the university tests; the college teaches. Now, not one of of the great English universities, which was in existence at the outset of the coeducation movement, has ever opened its doors to women, or expended a penny for their instruction. Those who desired to qualify young women to pass university examinations, and

to obtain university degrees or equivalent certificates, had to found new colleges for the purpose at their own expense. They proessed themselves content with the permis sion to do this, and the results of the experiment seem to be satisfactory. But it should be clearly understood that the English universities have done absolutely nothing for woman's higher education except to gauge the proficiency acquired in Girton College and the other institutions founded exclusively for woman by the same rigorous tests which are applied to the work of men.

We are of the opinion that the trustees of Columbia College offer to the friends of the higher education for women in this city everything that they could reasonably expect. It will be their fault if they do not speedily assure to women privileges precisely analogous to those which they enjoy at Cambridge in England. Let them set to work and build a Girton College and provide a fund for its support. It is distinctly intimated in the report attached to the resolutions that such an institution, once established, would be affiliated to Columbia College, and that the trustees would do for it precisely what the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge have done in similar circum-

If the object of the recent petition was to divert the funds of Columbia College to a purpose not contemplated by the donors, it has unquestionably failed. If, on the other hand, the aim was to secure for American young women just such opportunities of mental discipline and acquirement as have been opened to members of the same sex in England, there is no ground for discouragement. Let the American advocates of the higher education for women follow, not ostensibly, but faithfully, the example of their English brethren, and put their hands in their own pockets,

Feeding the Harpies.

The Harbor Masters are now paid out of fees, the exaction of which has been pronounced unlawful by the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been plain for years to every right-thinking person familiar with the facts, that the collection of these fees ought to be stopped.

Gov. CLEVELAND, who is morally convinced that the Harbor Masters, as an institution, ought to be swept out of existence, does not venture to insist upon their extirpation, although he is sufficiently well informed on the subject by this time to know that there are other departments of the city Government which could do the work of the Harbor Masters certainly just as well as it is done now, and at much less expense.

He has shown strength enough, however, to require that the pay of these officers be provided for in some other way than by the collection of illegal fees. The harpies of the port will be fed by salaries if the bill now under consideration by the Legislature be-

comes a law. But will the Governor approve the provisions of that bill in respect to the appointing power? It gives the appointment of six Harbor Masters to the Mayor of New York and two to the Comptroller of Brooklyn. Why not to the Mayor of Brooklyn? Most people would say he was quite as well qualifled as the Mayor of New York to make suitable selections for the places to be filled. Can it be possible that the Legislature has made this distinction in favor of the Brook-

lyn Comptroller because he happens to be a Democrat? When the Republicans were in power at Albany, they set a bad example in the same direction so far as Brooklyn affairs were concerned. Instead of shunning that example, the Democrats seem disposed to imitate it.

We give place in another column to a letter from FRANK WILKESON, our correspondent in the South; and, while we know him to be as sincere and as honest as he is able, we cannot repress the utterance of our hope that his conclusions may prove to be overdrawn. He represents the Southern men as still cherishing a feeling of personal hostility to the North, and as being willing that enforced in a straightforward manner by the the North should suffer provided the South is benefited thereby.

It is but natural that a strong sentiment of antagonism should still remain from the fearful contest of the civil war; and the only means of extirpating it is the effect of time and the influence of those relations which necessarily arise among citizens of the same country. That any cordial feeling of friendship should at once prevail between men who so lately were arrayed in deadly hostility is not to be expected; yet we trust that a greater degree of progress has been made toward it than Mr. WILKESON has observed during his travels. At any rate, we aver that the day cannot be far distant when acrimonious passions will as little exist between the South and the North as they now exist between the West and the East. Men who live under homogeneous institutions, who read the same books and newspapers, and whose interests are substantially identical, may be temporarily antagonistic; but in the long run they must be friends.

Many Officers for Few Vessels.

The feeble legislation of Congress on naval affairs is brought into a striking light upon examining the new Navy Register, which has just been made public.

In the list of vessels pronounced service able we find, exclusive of tugs, a total of 40 wooden steam vessels and 13 ironclads. All known. the rest of the navy consists of a dozen vessels requiring too extensive repairs to be of any use at present, and a few sailing vessels: and many of the serviceable vessels are not in commission. Of the serviceable ironclads there is not even one above the fourth rate. ness to undertake the management of such or having 2,200 tons displacement. Of the 40 wooden vessels reckoned on the 8th of February, one, the Ashuelot, has since been sunk. four others are paddle-wheel steamers, and two are torpedo rams; while only one vessel Now, there is nothing in this proposition on in the entire navy is of the first rate-this being the Tennessee, the flagship on the

North Atlantic station. Turning from the vessels to the officers, we find, on the active list alone, an admiral, urged the same innovation in England at- a vice-admiral, and 10 rear admirals; 24 commodores, 49 captains, 90 commanders 80 lieutenant-commanders, 277 lieutenants, 98 masters, 99 ensigns, and 100 midshipmen, with 108 naval cadets ready to snap up any some of those who call upon Columbia to vacancles. Next, in the medical corps, are follow what they imagine to be the English | 15 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, example. As is well known to everybody com- 50 surgeons, 77 passed assistant surgeons, and 12 assistant surgeons, besides two o the work of instruction in England by the uni- the latter not in the line of promotion; in the pay corps, 13 pay directors, 13 pay inspectors, 49 paymasters, 30 passed assistant paymasters, and 20 assistant paymasters; in the engineer corps, 70 chief engineers, 96 passed assistant engineers, 77 assistant engineers, and 47 endets. A force of 24 chaplains, 11 professors of mathematics, 2 secre the score or more of colleges and halls in each | taries, 11 naval constructors, 6 assistant naval constructors, and 10 civil engineers completes the commissioned active list.

In addition, the marine corps shows 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, including the staff, 22 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 14 second lieutenants.

The retired list greatly swells this num-

ber of naval officers. It contains 42 rear ad-

The Senate Naval Committee advised the late Congress to place nearly seven hundred of the officers now on the active list upon a supernumerary list; and the Navy Department officially declared that 446 could be put upon such a list without detriment to the service, and with a large annual saving. Congress, however, left the establishment untouched.

Niagara Falls.

We are sorry to notice that some member of the Assembly are opposed to legislation for the preservation of Niagara Falls. But the gentlemen from Herkimer and Ulster, who came forward as the advoeates of this opposition, are mistaken in their argument. They alloge that the preservation of the Falls is only called for by a few sentimental people of large wealth and constant leisure. In this opinion they are entirely wrong, and the pest evidence of this is found in the fact that for the past three years the press throughout the State, without distinction of party, have earnestly called for the adoption of efficacious measures for this purpose.

The cataract of Ningara is the grandest of nature's phenomena. It is famous throughout the world, and visitors throng to it from almost every part of the earth. Its beauties are already much defaced and put in danger of destruction; and such a calamity can only be prevented by the interference of the State There is not a patriotic American, rich or poor, who will not wish that this interference

may be made effectual. The only ground on which the attempt to preserve the Falls can be resisted is the ground of economy; and this is a reason that should always be carefully considered. But in the present case the question is one of such extraordinary importance that the saving of a few hundred thousand dollars is of no value in comparison. We sincerely trust that the Legislature will take a large view of it and will resolve that the great entaract shall be saved.

The Forty-seventh Congress appropriated more than half a billion dollars-the aggregate amount being \$524,837,150; yet some members were dissatisfied because the further sum of \$8,047,000 for rivers and harbors was not added. The appropriations during the first session were enormous, amounting to \$295,509,839; probably the constitutional limitation imposed on the length of the second session had some-thing to do with making its expenditures less. some jobs being presumably defeated for lack of time to reach them.

The vote of 195 to 40 by which the British House of Commons is said to have passed yesterday to its second reading the bill prohibiting the shooting of trapped pigeons, is remarkably strong. Canver and Boosnous evidently made their recent tours in England at the right trap shooting at pigeons is still lawful, though the movement to suppress it has also begun here. Probably the ingenious substitutes that have recently been invented for live birds in this sport had some influence on the vote of the British legislators.

What an interesting figure Wigorss cut in the despatches yesterday, flying through Canada to reach the seaconst in time to witness the havor and destruction he has predicted. His way lay through a severe and general storm that lent to the picture something of the mystery and disorder of the old notion of the journey of a witch upon her broomstick in weather that only such a being would care to be out in. It proved so severe, however, as to spoil the simile and bring him to a halt. Doubtless had it continued he would have claimed it as his own. Even now he says it was an advance wing of the great impending one. The simultaneous outbreak of Wiscons and the elements was not without its natural effect in Canada. Every city there leit called upon to report its share of the excitement, and the dignified Metoorological Bureau paid homage to its rival by ordering up the storm dram "for a moderate gale." People in Canada feit less inclined to laugh at the timidity of the fishermen of Gloucester, who will not put to sea, or even at the doings of Mr. Rattraay of Bussell, near Ottawa, who has dug an immense cave for his furniture and family, leaving a comfortable dwelling as food for the gale. In the mean time that lent to the picture something of the mysdwelling as food for the gale. In the mean time ie popular faith in Wiggins has bolstered up his own confidence, and he again declares that his will be the greatest storm that ever visited the earth. Even the name of Wissins is extraordinary.

Lieut. HARRER's report of his search for the relies of the Jeannette expedition shows that everything has been done to find traces of CHIPP's boat and his crew, and that further efforts in this direction would doubtless be and his companions visited, and a careful but fruitless exploration made of the whole locality for further relies, but inquiries were put to al the natives of the Lena delta and the adjoining coast. Accident may some day disclose information which Lieut, HARRER's party has sought for in vain; or, the details of CHIPP's fate may remain forever unknown.

URIAH MOYER was hanged in the Pennsylvania town of Middleburg yesterday for a murder committed in 1877. About a year ago his brother, JONATHAN MOYER was hanged for the same crime. Now we are told it is the general impression in Middleburg that Jonathan Mover died innocent. This question should not be allowed to remain in doubt. A thorough investigation is needed for the sake of the State and for the sake of innocent men who may fall into the hands of the hangman. It would be terrible to know that a man had been hanged by mistake, but it would be more terri ble if such a thing could happen and never be

One lesson of the fire in the Cambridge Flats yesterday morning, by which Mrs. ABRAM WAREMAN and her daughter lost their lives, in that there should be at all times in such a densely populated building some person on watch to alarm the tenants in case of fire. It seems almost miraculous that more were no burned to death.

Another lesson is that air shafts, elevator shafts, ash shafts, and light shafts in such buildings should be as much as possible removed from places where fire is likely to originate. Every such shaft is a road to death.

Less than two weeks ago the steamship Republic arrived here with the crew of the steamship Glamorgan, which had foundered in mid-Atlantic, a single tremendous wave having turned the huge vessel into a helpless wreck Yesterday news came of the foundering of the steamship Gloucester City in the Atlantic, the crew, fortunately, as in the other case, being rescued. We are not informed whether the Gloucester City was wrecked by the force of the waves, or by encountering ice, or some other obstruction. At any rate, the foundering of two steamships within so short a time suggests that there is yet room for improvement in shipbuilding. Safety should be sought before speed or carrying capacity.

House to Let is appearing on many louses in many quarters of the city and suburbs, and the May movings are under discussion. There has been no change in the householder's field since last year, unless it has been occasioned by the promise of half-hourly boats to Staten Island after the 1st of April. People who are tired of ferry and railroad travel will add to the population of Harlem and the settlements on the west side of upper Manhattan nd those who find rents in the city too great

towns and villages of Long Island and New Jersey. Perhaps by the end of another year Brooklyn, too, will have a rapid-transit system and soon afterward the irregular plots of the truck farms and the jangle of cowbells beyond mathematical city squares and the cries of

Virginia's big and brilliant meteor must, perhaps, be classed among the noteworthy hings of the year, inasmuch as when the ball of fire burst, though still high above the earth, Louisa county the doors and windows rattled. The credulous in the Old Dominion may take this flaming messenger to be a forerunner of Wickins's storm.

The murder of AH You, an inoffensive Chinese laundryman, in Philadelphia, was a crime of more than ordinary atrocity. The victim was attacked, while quietly working in the laundry in which he was employed, by three ruffians, whose sole object was sport. For the mere pastime of the thing they knocked him down and crushed his skull with a flatmitted in our large cities, few are so utterly unprovoked or marked by such cold-blooded cruelty as the assaults upon the Chinese. Some of the worst offences of this kind have occurred in the city of New York. An example of heavy and signal punishment in the case of AR You's murderers might be of service. It might convince the desperadoes who have been in the habit of attacking and tormenting the industrious Chinaman that it is, after all, dangerous sport in which to indulge.

For many months there has been a supply of real Indians on exhibition in New York, at one place or another, ret a new batch has just arrived from the Pine Ridge Agency, in Dakota. With all the wrongs of the Indian, his chances of spectacular employment are yet steadily increasing. The further he is crowded away by the wave of civilization, the more he is sought after for exhibition in the older cities of the Atlantic coast,

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Views of the Crockery and Glass War-

Mr. D. Willets of the Willets Crockery Manufacturing Company said yesterday: "The advance in the cost of the more staple articles of crockery under the new tariff will be from 3 to 5 per cent. The increase in the tariff on decorated wares will perhaps amount to 7% per sent, and home manufacturers require greater protection in that ware. I think the new tariff an equitable one, but do not consider the changes important enough to stimu-

Mr. Chas. T. Dotter, of Bawo & Dotter, importers of crockery at 30 Barclay street, said the new tariff had many defects. He was op-posed to meddling with the tariff, the simple fact of a change hurting business more than an excessive rate would. The tariff was inereased from 5 to 15 per cent, on a class of goods which are not manufactured in America. There is but one manufacturer of china in America-Mr. Smith of Greenpoint-and he, it is said, is dissatisfied with the new law, which he thinks makes so high a rate that it will produce a reaction in the other direction. The law will raise the price of crockery and will drive many into using inferior grades of goods. Mr. Dotter said there were some absurdaties in the classification. In glassware porcelain glass, a term unknown to the trade, is used. It probably refers to sertain opaque white glass, like that used for lamp shades. Doils and toys are to pay 35 per cent., and plaques, decorated ornaments, charms, vases, and statuettes 60 per cent. Here, said the gentleman, are a lot a toys, made for children, which are in a sense decorated ornaments, vases, and statuettes, but which of course should be subject to the 25 per cent rate. We have had to pay the heavy duty. I am sending these specimens with a reaction in the other direction. The law will

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- J. Warren Keifer is by no means the fool that he is supposed to be. In all that concerns his personal interests or his family ties be is as keen as a razor. As Speaker he was a mere figure head, and the willing instrument of the faction that put

him the first seat in the Hoste, and he had obstinacy enough to fulfillits conditions without care for parija-mentary rules or for common decency. In serving his masters he best served himself, for the power of the Spekkership created influence inside and outside the House which he always used profitably.

The appointment of committees of conference on the appropriation bills, with jobs in them, is estimated to be of great value by the order of politicians of which Keifer is a prominent member. His selections for these much sought after places show very distinctly that while Kei fer may not be an eminent statesman, he knows the market value of things.

Like an affectionate father, he gives his son a fat office near his own person. Like an affectionate brother, he appointed two nephews to soft places with liberal pay Robeson, Keifer turned out one of the old and accomplished stenographic reporters to make a vacancy for a friend of the former named Tyson. Now, one of Keifer's nephews took a fancy to Tyson's reportership, and of course he had to be gratified. Off

cently vacant in southern Ohio with all the personal and political influence they could muster. But Keifer carried the Speaker's mallet to the White Heat the President's door, and with a voice commanding order in the midst of confusion, he demanded the previous question on his brother in law. Judge White, wh was nominated.

Who shall say Keifer was not a success? He was no fortunate in having a little misunderstandars with the gentlemen who occupy the reporters gallery in the House. He may have used unparliamentary language when they remonstrated against the invasion of the gallery. But allowance is to be made for a Speaker's perpleaties, who sits up all night, and with no refreshment to sustain him but cold tea from the restaurant. A distinguished member of the House anneanced or

This charge disturbed the Speaker who considered it a reflection on the body knowing that the Whiskey bill was lying on his table, implor-ing to be taken up. He also knew that some of his nost esteemed friends from Ohio, with a sprinkling of them from Kentucky, were exercised on this subject Hence the imputation that too much whiskey had beer taken out of bond was regarded by the Speaker as a di rect attack on his legislative knowledge, and also upor his personal state of mind. This is his excuse.

No Junketing Tour this Summer.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- It is reported that President Arthur intends to discourage the official begins from Washington this coming season. The new seven hour law, if obeyed, will seriously interfere for it does not except heads of departments, or even the President, from its operation. Independent of the law, the President intends, it is said, that the next season shall wit ness no such scandalous proceedings as made inst au-tumn memorable. The President's sailing away with his flag hoisted was an example which nearly every other official instantly set about following. Of course with the omission of the flag. Chandler's continuous freto make the disgust of the country complete. One sac exhibition in the lifetime of one Administration is as much as its party could expect to survive. It seems to be an Administration idea that junketing from hence forth shall be discouraged, and that the seven hour rule shall be observed from high to low.

New Jersey in 1884.

From the Paterson Guardian. No intelligent Republican politician expects his party to dominate in this State for several years to come. The demoralization in that organization is now too extensive and its faction fights too bitter to give any a tax upon their incomes have already begun hope of electing a Governor and Legislature next fall, or to explore the further edge of Brooklyn and the carrying the electoral tiekes in 1804. THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

The Politics of the South Rased on Me ment-Why the South Wants British Prec Trade and Desires to Maintain Internal Revenue Taxes up at War Rates.

GARLAND, Ala., Feb. 16 .- The talk about the tariff in the cotton States is generally absurdly childish. There is an almost universal demand for British free trade among the people, and not one in a hundred comprehends what he is talking about. They demand free iron, free cloth, free everything excepting free sugar, free rice, and free jute. Any product that the South is interested in should be pro-tected; any industry that furnishes employment to Northern capital and workmen, should be unprotected. To understand these Southern people and

the motives that control their political thought

It is necessary to state that in the cotton

States all the men of education and wealth are Democrats. These men believe that all Northern gentlemen are Republicans. I have often heard this remark in the South: "If I lived in the North, I would be a Republican. All the decent men up there are Republicans. The rank and file of the Northern Democracy correspond to the niggers of the South. All intelligent men should array themselves against ignorance and dishonesty. Damn a Northern Democrat!" The impression in the South is that the majority of the men employed in Northern manufactories are Democrats. This being so, and the Southern Democrats despising the Northern wing of the party, they think that these workmen are worthy of no more consideration than are the Southern negroes. Negroes are paid at starvation rates throughout the cotton States. Men who have lived on the unpaid labor of other men cannot. in one generation, be educated up to the simple truth that they who perform the manual labor of a country are entitled to a decent living out of the proceeds of their work. The Southern men, without any exception that I know of, believe in low wages, the lowest possible wages, for laborers. Naturally the talk of Northern men, who believe in a protective tariff that compels large wages to workmen in mines, mills, and furnaces is regarded as the insincere utterance of persons seeking to advance their own political and material prosperity.
"Protection of inhorers! Pooh! Grind them down. Pay them just enough to keep them in bacon and corn meal." That is the Southern policy as it is to-day in active operation throughout the old slave States. All argument and entreaty for the protection

of American workmen goes for naught with these people. The fact that the passage of a low tariff bill would injure hundreds of thousands of Northern workmen would not have the least effect on the majority of Southern Congressmen. These theorists talk of being robbed at the Custom Houses; declare that the necesat the Custom Houses; declare that the necessaries of life, by reason of protection, cost more than they should; that agricultural tools cost more than they would if there were no tariff, &c. &c. The facts that they do not import anything of value, that they have not imported for years, and probably never will be large consumers of toreign goods, are utterly ignored in South. They take about the increased cost of the agricultural tools used in the South as a result of the tariff, when the truth is that the value of the tariff, when the truth is that the value of all the agricultural tools used in the cotton States. The agriculturists of the North never howl for a low tariff so as to reduce the cost of ploughs by three and one-half cents each. It requires a Professor of Political Leonomy in Yake Codlege to believe that British free trade would really cheapen harrows reapers and ploughs in lown and Dakota. Underlying all Southern politics is a feeling of hostifical measure that would tend to injuce Northern industry would meet with much support of the solid South. Their pretence of belief in the virtues of British free trade does not spring from reason, as they would have us believe, but has its rise in resentment. It is probable that the growth of manufacturing industries in the South will modify their views on the subject of protection in the near future.

The era of sectional good feeling is said to be at hand—yes. to be actually here. Northern men are invited to come South and invest their money in worn out farming lands that have been abandoned to field pines. Men of small saries of life, by reason of protection, cost more

Economy in Yale College to believe that British free trade would easily cheared harrows provided the text of the partners of the country of t

offences they did not commit, and of the ruinous expense these innocent men were put to to
defend themselves. The air around the base of
the mountains is heavy with the stories of outrage and murder wrought by the villains employed by the Internal Revenue Department.
I supposed that all these people would be in
favor of abolishing the internal Inx system.
But when I learned that the moonshineers were,
almost without exception, Republicans, and
that they only of all the men of the South,
were stanch Unionists during the war, and
that the mountainneers fought the Confederate
troops sent into the mountains to drag conscripts into the battle ranks of gray, I understood the apathy of the Southern Democrats in
regard to them. The fact that the mountaineers are lepublicans and were Union men
is enough to damn them in the South. Socially the Scuthern Democrats are very pleasant gentiemen. Personally they are honest,
brave, and upright. Politically they are insincere and remorseless. Frank Wilkeson,

Giving the Preference to Americans.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I like the etand taken by the Centre street manufacturer who, be-ing an American, says he will employ only Americans in his shop. I am an American mechanic, and I think it is about time that Americans gave Americans the pref erence. I was born in New York city, and learned my trade here, but I find, when out of employment, even in trade here, but I find, when out of employment, even in busy times, that if I april for a situation from an American firm. I must see their foreman, who, in nine cases out of tent is a German, who in a in broken English that I am not wanted. I don't see in the latest firm and first-class mechanic, scher, honest, and intentious any yet I do not average over seven months of work any yet. There are hundreds of young men like me. I think it is about time to give Americans a show unless the intention is to make the natives of this country all tramps or outlaws. I hope the example set by the Centre street manufacturer will be followed by all Americans.

Naw Young March 7.

To yet Europe or The Sur-Sir: I feed with pleasure

To run Entron or Tax Sun-Sir: I read with pleasur in to-day's Sur the account of the manufacturer who gives the preference to American employees. I heartily endorse his opinions, and hope, for the honor of Americans, that more may follow his worthy example, and thus give Americans in their own country a chance to compete with foreigners.

Endows Topic Surveys

**Endows Topi THE CEAR'S CORONATION.

The Imperial Manifesto and what to Said of

St. Peressure, Feb. 7 .- To-day there was published this imperial manifesto, which has greatly stirred all the residents of the capital; By God's grace, we, Alexander III., Emperor and Sovereign of all the Hussias, Czar of Poland, Great Duke of Finland, &c., amounce to all our faithful subjects:
It pleased God to call us to our ancestral throne of all
the Russias, and to those inseparable from it, the Czardom of Poland and the Great Dukedom of Finland, at the moment of a dreadful calamity. It was inopportu to appoint and perform the solemn ceremonies of cor-ouation amid the heavy feelings of sorrow and horror which seized together with our own, the hearts of all which seized together with our own, the hearts of all our faithful surjects. Submitting to the inserntable ways of Providence and to Divine chastleement, we decided in our heart not to perform that sacred rite before the feeling aroused by the dreadful crime, the victim of which, our beloved father, had been the benefactor of his people, was calmed. Now comes the time to fulfit God's will and to realize our ardent device and that of all the true sons of the nation. Following the example of those pions sovereigns, our ancesters, we have decided to put upon ourselves the crown, and to precipe, according to the established rites, the boly announcement. Our beloved spouse, Sovereign and Empress Marias Feodorovna, will take part in the solumnities.

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laring this our desire, which with God's assistance
be faililled in the month of May of this year. In our
be faililled in the month of May of this year. In our

By ukases issued simultaneously with this manifesto, the Cear directs the Governing Senato to bring to Moseow for the coronation solemnity all the chiefs of the provincial nobility, all the Mayors of the principal provincial nobility, all the Mayors of the principal provincial cities (those of Siberia excepted on account of the distance), and all the Presidents of provincial administrations. A special coronation committee with the Minister of the Imperial Household at its head, is charged with the duty of making the preparations for the ceremony. It appears that there will be present at the coronation about 250 provincial representatives. This, of course, will be a poor showing. For some reason the Car does not, as has been customary, order that all the heads of the most conspicuous noble families, representatives of all the tribes living under the Crar's sceptre, and deputations from various societies, universities, companies associations, carporations and so on, be present at the coronation. Evidently the coronation of Alexander III, will be a tame affair, especially as it is said that foreign courts are not very anxious to send creditable representations to the Moseow ceremony. I am told that the Russian life insurance companies expect an unusually good business for the next three months.

Commenting on the manifesto, the St. Petersburgers dwell particularly on these points: The Car says that his feeling of indignation is now calmed. "At fast! thank God!" they exclaim. The Car invokes the spirit of wisdom. "Oh how badly you need it, your Majesty!" they whisper. The Car says that after the coronation he will try to failil his vow to take care of his people. "Would to God he would, they say, "though it is doubtful whether any cap, even if it be of gold and diamonds, can make a fool a wise man."

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Viele's Arraignment of Fellow Members and Mr. Wales's Reply.

At the meeting of the Board of Park Comnissioners yesterday Commissioner Viete reported that the Board of Health had found the Arsenal in a very bad sanitary condition.

Commissioner Viele, in explanation of his refusal to sign certain accounts at the pre-ceding meeting, said that he had found errors in the accounts, and that they were largely due to the absence of a proper executive adminisserious penalties for officials who, by neglect, allowed the loss of the public property, and he

The Finance committee were instructed to Eak the Roard of Estimate and Apportionment for some of the unappropriated toucks in their bands to pay the deficiency of teachers' salaries amounting to \$100.860, and the deficiency

Releasy in the amount for regains \$11.877. It was resolved to the amount for regains of the Beard in feeling teachers salaries by 2 per cost, and to residue the migration of the Beard in feeling trace at once I was reported from the compactive appointed to inspect Primary School 6 were received. The imagerity report said that on the word and the with a managery report said that of the feeling of the compactive and the compactive death that the primary from the property of t

day Gould Off on a Vacation.

Mr. Jay Gould and his family started last evening for Florida. He will be absent not longer than two weeks. In Florida he will be met by his son, who left town last Saturday, and by his confidential broker, Mr. W. B. Connor. Mr. clouds said yesterday that the trip he was about to take was purely for recreation. trip he was about to take was purely for recreation; that there was no accounts for his presence at the most may of the Southwestere recipioses that are to be held in St. Louis next week and that he would prevail in the stock market before he returned. He expressed the opinion that the present rates for money would attract family from abroad, and remarked easually that he should not get out of the reach of the descraph. Early in April Mesors found, Sage, and some of the expectative two are largely interested with them in the Southwestern railroads will make an extended tour of inspection over those roads.

From the Watker County Missenger. The quilting at Bob Mahan's. Thursday, was a grand success. All the girls knew how to sites looked torkey as well as to quilt. As soon as dark came they all joined in one seefal hand, san some mer song white he fair young face of the estimable Miss Florence Carter threw a light of affection upon the whole crowd. After singing as hile they joined again in a band of ugy mug, then seat out. Miss Florence Carter, with her counterbance beaming with charming beauty, was the life of the play.

A Gallery Note. rom the Albany Evening Journal. Mr. W. M. Thomson's is the baldest head on SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. Swinburne has written a poem on the

lesth of Richard Wagner.

—Women are now eligible for certain posi-

ions on the Belgian State railroads.

The Polish novelist, J. J. Kraszewski, is

probably the most voluntinous of living writers, having published 400 novels.

-The town of Dana, in Worcester county,

Nass, has just voted by 63 to 32, that no liquor shall be sold there. We are proud of that town.

—A "pluck me" store in the coal regions is one owned by the mine operator, who compels his en ployees to buy their supplies at exerbitant prices.

-The garrison of Berlin numbers 17,813 men; Metz, 14,411; Strasburg, 8,005; Mayence, 7,712; Cologne, 7.635; Potsdam, 6.569. Seventy other towns have garrisons over 2.000—3 of these being over 5.000 and 3 over 5.000—and there are 250 garrisoned with less than 2,000. And this is a peace establishment -Dr. George E. Walton denies the reme-

diaj value of the climate of Florida for Northern in-valids, especially those afflicted with pulmonary trou-bles. In a Popular Science Monthly article he advises consumptives to keep away from there on account of th warm, humid, relaxing, enervating, character of the at-mospheric conditions.

—The Concord school is to philosophize again next summer. Bronson Alcott will be present as a listency, and possibly as a speaker. A cynic remarks that the venerable Mr. Alcott's incoherency of language, resulting from his illness, will be no disqualification as a teacher of Concord wission. A long course of lectures has been arranged, of which Homer and Greek religion

-A lawsuit about a \$5 dog has reached a Supreme Court decision in Boston at a cost of \$1,500. Mr.
Palmer passed the summer of 1880 at Winthrop, and had
with him its dog, which had been properly licensed in
Boston. The Winthrop officials imposed a fine, which
he refused to pay, on the ground that the Boston license legalized the brute anywhere in the State. The decision

-M.Adolphe Denetler, a distinguished member of the French turf, recently met his death in a some-wint peculiar fashion. He was opening the claw of a lobster when his fork slipped, and inflicted a small wound in his fluger. This was thought nothing of at the time, but blood poisoning followed shortly after, and, in spite of all that medical aid could do, the unfortunate gentleman died in a few days.

-Mr. Coe has been a distributor of tracts on Connecticut railroad trains. He made an onslaught on the prize package and book peddlers, and in that was backed by a number of daily travellers on the line; but to his surprise and grief, after the venders had been suppressed, forty-seven of the same passengers signed a petition declaring that he, with his persistent, forcing of is tracts upon those who did not want them, was also a -Dr. Sterns is the oldest and most sedate

physician in Grand Rapids. He was seen to chase a girl through the streets, seize her by the throat, force her into a close carriage, and whirl away with her. A scandal pervaded the city within a few hours, and the bottor helped it along by declining to defend himself; but when he came to understand that the people wera beginning to regard him as a most reprehensible character, he explained that the girl was a lunatic escaped from her home, and that her abduction was kindly. -At a fancy ball recently at Sydney, New

South Wales, Mrs. J. M. Sweet, the wife of the editor of the Morning Hera'd, appeared as the "Press" in several pages of the paper named, printed in colors on a beauti-ful white satin. Every column was in a different color and each was brought out as distinctly as if printed or paper in the ordinary issue. The body was represented words. The Press in bold relief, printed in thirteen dif-ferent colors. The costume was much admired. -Wagner got mixed up with the famous

trial of Count Arnim. Among other charges brought against the Count was that of having compared Prince Bismarck to Wagner in a note published by him under the title of "The Secret of the Chancellor." In one passage the Count had said ironically that the Prince was "the greatest living personage next to Wagner." This, it was argued for the prosecution, was a deadly insult, "it be-ing perfectly notocious that Wagner the musician was stark staring mad." One can imagine the effect of this judgment on the mind of the super-sensitive composer. -At a dinner party at Cannes recently, a

man of advanced years was complaining of the march of time and the incomes of old age. Mr. Gladstone, who was present, smiled at his regrets, and pointed out that he present similed at his regrets, and pointed out that he was considerably older than the grambler, and yet felt almost as youthful as ever. "Why, if you are an old man," Mr. Gladstone inquired, "what pray, must I be!" There was a science pause. The humor of the inevitable answer struck all the English who were present, and as one of the company murmured faintly to himself, "Why, a grand old man, to be sure," a ripple of merriment ran round the table, in which the statesman hearthly joined.

--When the ceremony of searching for Guy

Fawkes, at the opening of Parliament, is over, the yeamen of the guard pepair to Bellamy's in Parliament eray will remember the name of Bellamy, who for years was purveyor to both Houses of Parliament and had ine vanits in their basement. Of course in the search of Goy Fawkes the wine vanits are examined, and the beef enters satisfy themselves that they contain grape juice, and not gunpowder. After the fire which burned down the Houses, Bellamy established the firm in Parliament street, and perpetuates the old historic cust

... The composer Liszt, having been invited Paris for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Al sace and Lorraine, replied that he would be compelled, although with deep regret, to decline. His letter ends with these words: "It would be the source of much pleasure to me to take part in the performance, and never shall I forget how much I owe to l'aris, where i never shall I forget how much I one to Paris, where I passed my carly years; but nuhapply my seventy (we years disqualify me as a player on the piano. I can no longer rely with confidence upon the successful use of the ton fingers that I have employed these many years, and I not, therefore determined, because of my age and infranty. To retrain in future from appearing in public performance in any country. Respectfully, &c. Francists, Buda Pesth, Jan 28, 1883.

-MissOber is the manager of the Boston bleat opera communy. Being asked why she allowed her comclains to improvise and horse play all through with "Patience," she said: "I do not believe it is pos side to faithfully transfer the spirit of a French comic opers into Lights. If the translation is any where near interal, the result is unditterable simplified if it is a free one, with the wit of an adapter in place of that which is stilled more than one Premis operation America The lat-ter has helped to make a success of The Masset. My actors were privileged to do as the placed with their parts, and being elever men, they have made them inaghabe it is altogether different with Gilbert and Sullivan spreas. Schools can implie collects humon as possible from that of ! The Mascot!

-Sveit Bienden and Kundson Venderson Norwegian writters in northern Dakota, having quar-relied about the ownership of a piece of Government band on which a small log house. had been built, decided to settle the dispute low repairing to the property in ques-tion the following ascraing with their teams and pulling Venderson presented himself with six horses and a voke of oxen. They fastened their teams to the leg house and whipped up but at the very first pull the walls of the log house parted and the roof fell in. The teams took ing iouse parted how the roof fell in. The teams took fright and started off on a wild run, and before they could be reach under control a valuable horse belonging to Venderson had been fathily injured by the torms of one of the oxen. This unexpected less of the contest led to a flaree fight between the principal participation. pants, as well as between numerous adhirents on both sides, in the course of which many were badly h one had his skull fractured with a blow from the buts -The Duke of Westminster, the great res-

The Duke of Westminster, the great residential innowner of London, manages his property in a fashion far less traublesome to hinself than that camployed by the Astora. He knows nothing of the bother of annual lesses, mending roofs, putting in chinney pieces, papering walls, &c. When a lease falls in, the Duke sells a new one, for ninety nine years usually, for each down, and in many cases the lessee has to build a new hours, according to the rules of the estate. Those who did not accede exactly to the late Marque's terms who have the content of the content of the property of the fall of the property of the property of the fall of the property of the prop in this respect were turned out. This happened to Lord Fitzwilliam after a tenancy by timeself and family of a century. The tenant also pays a ground rent, and this and the sum rand for the lease are. In choice localities, very heavy. Thus the purchaser of about seventy remaining years of a lease of a not very large house in Grosvenor square had not long since to pay \$180,000 to a holder under the Duke. The bulk of the Duke of Westa non-runner the Plake. The bulk of the Duke of West-minster's Heigravia estate was let originally on building lease, and thus the houses will have cost him nothing; but his father spent millions, toward the close of his life, in rebuilding with modern conveniences very valu-able perform from which shie pertions from which the returns have aiready been enormous. The Belgravian estate extends from Hyde Fark corner to the Thames, over two miles, covering hundreds of acres, and this is all in addition to the almost priceless property in and around Grosvenor square, which in 125 years has never shated in value, Grosvenor source source specific services. 40, and every house is worth on an average at least \$5,000 a year.